OUR RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY APPEAL, one year	$10 00
SUNDAY APPEAL, one year	2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY APPEAL, one year	12 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year	2 50
WEEKLY APPEAL, in clubs of two	4 00
DAILY, delivered in city by Carriers, seven papers per week	25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.

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Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional to ordinary rates.

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City items, second page, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Special notices, third page, 10 cents per line each insertion.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.—Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one sixth additional.

WEEKLY APPEAL.—Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL alone, one half of DAILY rate. In both DAILY and WEEKLY, one fourth of DAILY rates.

In all cases all advertisements are considered due after first insertion.

A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL

SUNDAY MORNING, : : : : JUNE 13, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Geo. Peabody denies the statement that he intends to reside hereafter in this country. He will stay here one year and then return to England.

Prominent Virginians say that the Wells ticket will carry Virginia by 30,000 majority, and that the Democrats admit their defeat is sure.

Letters from the Baltic ports contain the important news that the Russian Government has entered the grain markets of Germany as a purchaser of cereals.

Registration in Virginia will commence next Monday, and continue ten days. This will comprise a revision of the last registration, taken in March, 1868.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is now in St. Paul, Minnesota, looking after his property; he having owned a considerable amount there previous to the war.

The sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived at Key West on Thursday, from Havana. She has three cases of yellow fever on board, but the patients are convalescent. She will be ordered North.

The clerical force in all the departments at Washington has now about reached its authorized status, and but few dismissals or changes will be made for some time.

A Louisville gentleman renders himself unpleasant to his family by yielding to the hallucination that he is commissioned to chop his wife into small pieces.

A petition calling on all who are opposed to negroes holding office and representing the United States abroad, and requesting the President to remove all such, is being circulated in New York.

An official proclamation has been made of the ratification of an additional article to the extradition Convention between the United States and Italy, applying to persons guilty of embezzlement.

The Convention of Master Carbuilders concluded their deliberations in Chicago on Thursday, and adjourned, after excursions around the town, to meet in New York on the second Wednesday in June, 1870.

A Long Island railroad train, with about one hundred delegates from the Baptist Convention at Greenport, was thrown off the track on Wednesday afternoon, but no lives were lost. Several were badly bruised.

The election in California this year is chiefly interesting from the fact that the Senators chosen next fall will hold over so as to participate in the choice of a Senator to succeed Mr. Cole in 1873.

A Paris journal says that there is much talk of the "impending marriage of Madame Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, with Count Sclmodiville, Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden."

Senator Sumner had a farewell interview with the President on Thursday and left Washington for home Friday. He is very much disappointed to learn that the administration did not take his speech as a basis for Motley's instructions.

A little girl named Fletcher, about eleven years of age, was bitten on the right foot by a rattlesnake, near Claysville, Ohio, and it was not until Friday that the violence of the poison could be arrested, by using a strong alkaline solution externally and carbonate of ammonia internally.

At Chicago, on Tuesday, a boy, George Dole, tied the halter of a pony he was riding to his foot and alighted to let him graze, when the pony became frightened and dashed off furiously, dragging the boy two blocks, when the halter broke and saved his life; but he was terribly bruised, and his clothes were nearly all torn off.

The annual convention of the Pittsburg Diocesean Convention of the Episcopal Church adopted a resolution recommending the vestries to take out policies of life insurance for their rectors, and that the missionary stations be recommended to consider the matter of laying aside a sum annually, to be appropriated to that purpose.

The Detroit *Free Press* notices the death, at Strathbane, Ontario, last Thursday night, of Charles Askin, who it says, was engaged as officer, aid, or volunteer in most of the battles on the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812, and was one of the invading army at the taking of Detroit by Gen. Brock.

Judge Jere. Black, of Pennsylvania, who was injured some weeks ago by an accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is entirely out of danger. His arm is safe, and there is reasonable hope of his having tolerable good use of it. He suffers a good deal, but bears up well. He will probably be able to leave Louisville in three weeks.

A dispatch to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says the Radical convention of the Third District, at Opelika, is still at sea, and no agreement has been effected. The struggle is growing fierce. The charge is made against Norris, late Representative, that he is a citizen of Maine, and not of Alabama. The principal opponents of Norris are native Republicans.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* says that the Imperial ukase of his most royal Malesty, the King Beast of carpet-baggers R. R. Bullock, enjoins and restrains his most abject subjects, the Fourth National Bank of the little Province of New York, from further official intercourse with the most excellent, the Grand Treasurer of the Empire of Georgia.

There is considerable talk in diplomatic circles with reference to the treatment which the British minister received at the navy ball in Annapolis, Md., on Friday evening last. No provision was made for him to participate in dancing with the President's party, whom he accompanied, and when the most distinguished guests present were invited to a private table in the supper-room before it was thrown open to all, Mr. Thornton was not included in this invitation. Many comments are made as to whether this lack of attention was intentional or otherwise. Mr. Thornton's friends say that he feels deeply chagrined at this discourtesy exhibited toward him, and regrets accepting the invitation to be present. All the other foreign ministers declined attending.

For some time past a conspiracy has been on foot among the convicts confined in the Northern Penitentiary at Michigan City, to revolt while they were at dinner. On Tuesday, "Hoosier Bill," sent from Indianapolis for an attempt to murder Mr. Isaac Davis, one of the merchants of that place, jumped from his seat armed with a pruning knife, and told his associates now was the time to strike for their liberty. Only one convict followed him. Bill then denounced his fellow convicts as cowards, and made for a guard, who got two balls into his body, from which he cannot recover. It is believed that about fifty of the convicts had agreed to co-operate with this desperado.

New York is a very safe place, very. A dispatch from that city on Friday says: L. A. Steadman, a wealthy London merchant, left his hotel on Sunday, and has not been seen since. It is feared that he has been murdered. The daughter of a wealthy gentleman in Goshen came to the city on May 28th, to visit her aunt, and has not been heard of since. As she was stage-struck, it is thought that she has fallen a victim to theatrical sharks.

Hon. William H. Seward, accompanied by Hon. Frederick W. Seward and lady, and Abijah Fitch, Esq., of Auburn, N. Y., are in Chicago. They have started out on a tour of some six months' duration, comprising a trip to Omaha, and thence by Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, where they propose to take a steamer to Sitka. The party propose to visit India and China before they return home to Auburn.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post*, the semi-official organ of Gov. Geary, contained a special dispatch from Washington on Thursday, which says that within thirty days Gov. Geary will supercede Mr. Boric as Secretary of the Navy. It further says that the arrangement was made while the Governor was recently in Washington, and that during a long interview with the President the Secretaryship was tendered and accepted.

The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Des Moines on Thursday and nominated Gov. Merrill for re-election, and Maj. A. M. Waldon, of Appanoose county, for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Dillon was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. Gov. Merrill and Judge Dillon were nominated by acclamation. Hon. A. S. Kissell is nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Two of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention were colored men, and one of them addressed the Convention with great acceptance.

The convention of Christians opposed to secret societies adjourned in Chicago on Thursday, after passing resolutions pledging themselves to raise $10,000, to be used in furthering the objects of the association, and denouncing all secret organizations, particularly Odd-Fellows, Good Templars and Masons. One speaker professed to give his experience in seven degrees of Masonry, stating that upon initiation he was stripped, put in a coffin, made to take a horrid oath never to reveal the scenes, murder and treason not excepted, and divers other diabolical proceedings. Ten States were represented in the convention.

Senator Howe writes from Wisconsin, heartily approving of the scheme to make the Alabama claims question a party issue at the next election. He says that prominent men through the Northwest entertain the same sentiments, and that this movement would meet with the universal approval of all Republicans throughout this section of Country. Such an issue would afford an opportunity for much bunkomb and clap-trap, but will hardly be permitted to repress the determination of the people to discuss the question of high tariffs and the national debt, both of which threaten to crush the life out of the people and ruin the industries of the country. The Alabama question is to be settled by Grant; tariff and the debt, by the people.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

In another column we publish a letter from citizens of Fayette, suggesting the name of Judge CALVIN JONES as a gentleman qualified by experience, by his known conservatism, his honesty, high integrity and general popularity, to serve in the next Legislature as Senator from the District of which that county forms a part. The sentiments of this communication harmonise with those that have found expression in almost every section of the State, and in the columns of the leading presses. Party is to be carefully ignored in the selection of candidates for the Legislature, and only those qualifications are to be exacted which the people of Fayette give Judge JONES the credit of possessing. The Judge, himself indorses the position of his admirers, as a private note informs us he will not consent to enter into a scramble for the office, believing that the public good demands harmony and concert of action on the part of all good citizens, by whatever political name identified. Acting in this spirit, there can be no doubt of the triumph of the party for enfranchisement, the only party that can be recognized in opposition to that which unblushingly proclaims the continued disfranchisement of the intelligence of Tennessee as its platform. Candidates for the Legislature, as we suggested in an article on Thursday, should be men of intelligence, of honesty, of experience, and outspoken friends of the disfranchised masses. The duties to devolve upon the next Legislature will be delicate as well as important. Very many laws now enforced to the injury and detriment of the State will have to be amended or expunged; our financial condition will have to be carefully examined, and, if possible, amended, and preparation made for a Convention that shall revise the Constitution in accordance with the spirit of our people and their great future. For these and many other reasons we need intelligence and freedom from all political restraint on the part of candidates. They should be untrammeled by any other pledge, save that of voting and working for the enfranchisement of the disfranchised through a Constitutional Convention. Fitness and honesty, after a pledged support of the enfranchisement platform, are the only qualifications to be demanded where the people have but one purpose, one policy and one end to accomplish. We must have regard first for the main question, and all the rest will follow. Enfranchisement first. To secure it, we must do as the people of Fayette propose—select the best men for the next Legislature.

WE are glad to be able to announce, as we do upon authority of Col. E. H. PORTER, that an arrangement has been effected with an English company of large capital, for the commencement of work on the Iron Mountain and Helena Railroad by the first of October next. This is the road, it will be recollected, of which our friend Col. DAVID CROSS is President, and which, commencing at Pilot Knob, in Missouri, will run down to the Arkansas line, between the Big Black and St. Francis rivers, thence along the west side of Crawley's Ridge to the terminus at Helena. It will intersect the Cairo and Fulton Railroad near Chalk Bluff, and will be the means of opening up a section of country that needs immigrants, and thousands of them, for its full utilization. We anticipate much of benefit to Memphis from this road, crossing, as it will, our Little Rock Railroad between DeVall's Bluff and Madison. We are, therefore, in common with the Arkansas public, indebted to Col. PORTER for the persistency with which he has pushed the interests of this enterprise, and to Col. CROSS, for the steadiness and devotion to it, which has characterized him ever since its inception.

THE MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Col. ETHEL H. PORTER, the indefatigable President of the above railroad, concluded an arrangement at Cairo a few days since with ALLAN MARQUAND & Co., whereby that firm obligate themselves to commence its construction this fall, and to prosecute the work with all the diligence and dispatch that experience, money and labor can command. The terms of this arrangement are deemed satisfactory by both parties, and are such as will insure the observance of the obligations of ALLAN, MARQUAND & Co. The Company is to furnish 800,000 acres of land for $1,000,000 full paid stock and one half the amount of swamp land warrants that it may receive from the State of Arkansas for the construction of the road bed as a levee, such warrants to be distributed among the land subscribers in proportion to the land subscribed by each. If more than the above number of acres of land are received it is to be put in at the same rate. The remaining swamp land warrants are to go to the stockholders jointly. ALLAN, MARQUAND & Co. are to furnish two millions of dollars in money for two millions of full paid stock of the Company, making the capital stock equal to three millions of dollars cash; which amount, if not found sufficient for the completion of the road and its equipment, will be increased by the issuance of first mortgage bonds to any sum necessary. The road will run from Morley, in Missouri—where it will connect with the Iron Mountain road—to Helena, passing through Hopefield, and will form a complete levee for the alluvial bottom on the west side of the Mississippi throughout the whole distance. The survey locates it close up to all the bends, and within half a mile of other points on the river so that not a rood of land that can be rescued from overflow but will be taken in to form part of a basin, bounded by the road bed on the east and Crawley's Ridge on the west, that will equal the richest alluvial lands of the world. The Company have determined that these lands shall at once be put upon the market, for sale to actual settlers, to whom they are prepared to grant twenty years time at the low rate of four per cent. per annum interest. By this plan it is believed that not only the laborers employed in the construction of this promising work will be induced to settle along its borders, but that a large body of Germans, from the country about St. Louis, will be prevailed upon to give their labor, their skill, energy and steadiness to enhance the line as a *quid pro quo* for a home and its comforts. We congratulate Col. PORTER and his Board of Directors upon this result of their long and arduous labors. How much it will inure to the benefit, the progress and the welfare of Memphis we leave for another article. Suffice it for to-day, that the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad is assured to us, and to be built upon a scale and in a way that will make it independent and a paying enterprise from the start.

HOAR, the Attorney-General, is prostituting himself to the demands of the Radical party and a weak, maudlin Federal administration. He has just committed himself to the monstrous and unheard of opinion that the judgment of the Military Commission in Texas, sentencing a citizen to be hung, shall be carried out, when the record shows that a regularly organized civil court, having jurisdiction of the offense, had taken cognizance of the case. Again, in direct violation of the rights of the States, he says:

> I can have no doubt that the connection of this country with a foreign nation by means of a telegraphic cable is a means of national communication so vital and important, both in peace and in war, to the national interests, and under some circumstances, possibly, even to the national existence, that it is in its own nature a subject for national control which it would be impossible for the Government or people of the United States to allow to exist under the control of a single State, or to depend upon the arrangements made by one of the States with a foreign power, its citizens or subjects, acting either in a private or corporate capacity.

From this we can readily gather that he will not be slow to decide the case he has now under consideration against Georgia, and remand her to the tender mercies of the Radical negro-governed party, in order that GRANT may there wield such powers as he now enjoys in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, and set up his Courts-Martial for the summary disposal of refractory citizens opposed to the policies and usurpations that Congress has endeavored to legitimate under the title of reconstruction laws. And if in Georgia, why not in Tennessee or any other State?

IT WILL be remembered that the merchants of Memphis instituted proceedings for the purpose of testing the validity of the act of 1865 imposing a tax of one per cent on the invoice price of all goods and merchandise handled by the merchants of the State in their business, regardless of the fact whether *imported* goods were embraced in the invoice or not. One of these cases has been heard—that of TOOF, PHILLIPS & Co. vs. JOHN LOAGUE. The Court held that the tax imposed by the act of 1865, commonly known as the merchants' tax, was not in violation of the Federal Constitution. The Court further held that the act of 1865 did not authorize by its terms the imposition of the tax on any merchandise which had once paid the tax in the hands of a former holder. We learn that TOOF, PHILLIPS & Co., have appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. We fear that the tax will have to be borne, until relief is found in Legislative action, which will come, in all probability, from the next Legislature.

THE Knoxville *Whig* has been urged to suggest and insist upon a compromise between SENTER and STOKES, and the withdrawal of one or both candidates. To this it objects that a "great principle has now entered into "the canvass that can not be ignored "until it has been settled by the votes "of the Republican and honest masses "of Tennessee." That principle is the suffrage question.

THE infamous proceedings of Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, who had several gentlemen summarily arrested on the vile charge of complicity in the late assassination at Warrenton in that State, has been brought to a sudden and decided close. The civil authorities have interposed and released the gentlemen who were arrested, upon their executing proper bonds, to appear and answer in the civil courts the charges *suggested* against them. "In the meantime," the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says, "Judge ANDREWS, the presiding Judge of the Circuit, which embraces Warren county, steps forward and lays the strong hand of the law upon BULLOCK's pet (NORRIS) and forbids him to act or in any way to assume the functions of Sheriff. Here, then, is an end of BULLOCK's judicial career, at least, in the Northern Circuit. He assumed to decide that NORRIS was Sheriff of Warren county. Judge ANDREWS decides he is not, and we incline to the opinion that ANDREWS is a little better *lawyer* and a more upright Judge than the Beast BULLOCK."

THE Supreme Court has reinstated the parties in the case of FARRINGTON et al. vs. Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, as originally obtained by the complainants. It will be remembered that on motion the city had obtained from Chancellor SMITH such a modification of this injunction as substantially amounted to its dissolution. The restraint as originally prayed for by the complainants is now in full vigor against the city. While this is not a determination of the cause on its merits, yet it foreshadows the final judgment of the Court as adverse to the city, and really destroys its power to get rid of its debts by discounting its debts to its creditors. The effect of this decision has already been felt in financial circles in the city, and will no doubt be so abroad as soon as it is known that it directly operates to prevent the payment of the July interest on our city indebtedness.

UNDER the recent decision of the Supreme Court every man who voted in 1864 and '65, or who was registered by Mr. GARLAND P. WARE, as County Court Clerk, or by succeeding Registrars, is entitled to a certificate of registration; also every young man who has become of age since the close of the war. We hope that all will avail themselves of their rights, and so soon as opportunity offers, arm themselves with the necessary certificate. We want every vote that can be mustered in the great contest for enfranchisement and liberty now upon us. We cannot afford to lose one. The supporters of STOKES are exerting and will exert themselves to the utmost of their powers to defeat and retain us in bondage. All that we have, are or may be as a people, is at stake in this contest. We *must* win. By a union of all lovers of Constitutional liberty and enfranchisement we *can* win. As voting is impossible without certificates, we urge again, upon all our readers, to register so soon as opportunity shall offer.

THE BROWNSVILLE *Bee*, of Friday, in an article reviewing the issue and probable character of the contest between Gov. SENTER and STOKES says:

> "It seems we have no alternative left "us but to choose between STOKES "and SENTER, and in this state of the "case, we say frankly, that of the two "evils we prefer the least, and think "SENTER the least objectionable of "the two. * * * * *
> "He takes the chances for a great "principle of right. We say, well "done, Governor, and this much of "your course as a politician we approve. This much of your platform "we go in on, and as between you and "STOKES, who stands opposed to the "enfranchisement of the disenfranchised of our State, you are entitled "to our preference, and we give it to "you."

THERE is a change coming o'er the spirit of GREELEY's dream. He is telling some wholesome truths in his Political-Economy Essays. In a late one he says of the negro: "The ignorant, friendless, penniless negro, just let loose from hereditary bondage, drops his detested hoe in the half-tilled cotton field, and hies to the nearest city, in the sanguine hope that he may there live lazily and luxuriously upon the profits of huckstering, oyster-peddling, rum-selling, or some other form of petty traffic, or at least as the servitor or menial of one of the more favored votaries of some loftier guild of Commerce."

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Friday contains the announcement of the death, at his home in Hendricks county, Indiana, of Hon. JAMES M. GREGG. He was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1806, studied for and entered upon the practice of law in 1830 in the county where he died, and which he served from 1834 to 1837 as County Surveyor, when he was chosen Clerk of the Circuit Court, holding that office until 1845. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis District, serving with distinction throughout his term as a member of the Committee of Public Expenditures. In 1863 he served his country in the lower branch of the Legislature of his State.

THE people from Carter to Shelby are enthusiastic in their avowal of a determination to support none but enfranchising candidates; and the press, true index of the popular will, is almost a unit for the great cause. The Nashville *Press and Times*, (Republican and late Radical,) announcing its change of editors, proclaims "peace on earth and good will toward "men, especially in Tennessee," and assures its readers that hereafter it will be "the organ of no man and of "no particular set of men, but will "advocate, without fear, favor or affection, whatever it believes will "promote the best interests of the "State."

THE Cleveland *Banner* publishes a card from Maj. W. M. Willhoite, "one of the leading lights of Radicalism in Bradley county," in which he declares himself in favor of enfranchising everybody in Tennessee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 28, 1869.

Editors of the Appeal:

With the exception of what has been done by Dr. G. W. Lawrence at individual expense, and a short article published in the St. Louis *Medical Journal*, by Prof. Fraser, of that city, who visited the Hot Springs about two years ago for the benefit of his health, little effort has been made, through the agency of the public journals, to bring the truly wonderful merits of those *thermæ* mineral waters prominently before the public. This is the more to be wondered at when we consider that more extraordinary cures have been effected at these springs during the past twenty-five years, in proportion to the number who have visited them, than at any other watering place in the world. Not only are there thousands ignorant of the true character of the place languishing in hopeless suffering, who, in the majority of instances, might be materially benefited or permanently cured here; but an unfortunate prejudice has been generated in the minds of others, by the marvelous and incredible stories of those who have been restored to health, or the denunciations of other equally foolish and much to be pitied persons who failed to get cured in the few days or weeks they remained here, indulging, perhaps, in the meantime, in all manner of indiscretions. I therefore propose to give the general public, and more particularly invalids who might be desirous of visiting the Hot Springs, such an account of their general character as is compatible with so limited a space. A residence of three years has afforded me ample opportunity of observing the remarkable curative power of the waters, mode of administration, effects, and the diseases for which they are more particularly indicated, together with other matters of no less importance to an invalid. Could you find room in your paper for the following remarks, I trust they will be found more satisfactory than the few speculative effusions that have already been written with a similar view.

Remoteness from the more traveled routes may, no doubt, deter some from attempting a trip into the interior of Arkansas, erroneously associating the idea of "Arkansaw" with every conceivable horror in the way of bad roads and worse entertainment; yet, on the contrary, the facilities of travel to this point are as accessible, efficient and commodious as elsewhere, and the accommodations, both here and on the route, by no means inferior. Memphis may be reached by railroad or steamboat from any part of the United States, whence a line of first-class passenger packets ply semi-weekly to little Rock direct, or to Devall's Bluff, which is connected with Little Rock by railroad; or Little Rock may be reached by steamboat direct from most of the large cities of the West and South. Ample and easy stage coaches and invalid passenger carriages leave this city every morning and reach Hot Springs ere sundown.

There are complete accommodations here now for about one thousand persons, and although the hotels cannot boast of much architectural design or finish, yet they are all new and completely and comfortably furnished, and the table, the chief desideratum of the invalid—for all acquire a most ravenous maw—affords everything that need be desired. Price of board ranges from $35 to $75 per month. Nor are means of recreation and amusement wanting. Mr. Walsh has contributed a first class billiard hall, and another of similar dimensions now in course of construction, will ere long be opened by the well known and popular Mr. Kirk. Attached to the Earl House is an excellent livery stable, and Chidester's is a gem which will compare favorably with any other, either in or out of the State. The climate in the vicinity of the Springs is remarkably healthy. Surrounded by piney hills, it enjoys exemption from those miasmatic poisons so prevalent in most sections of the Southern country. The air is balmy and genial and peculiarly adapted to the invalids. The nights are cool, pleasant and refreshing, so that blankets are in requisition, and not mosquito bars. The village itself is is pleasantly situated in a rather picturesque valley, enclosed by high pine covered hills, from the western base of which the Hot Springs, numbering fifty in all, issue. They vary greatly in size and also in temperature, ranging from 93° to 150° Fahrenheit, but are, I believe, nearly identical in properties. They contain, according to Dr. Lawrence:

> "Silicates with base,
> Bicarbonate of lime,
> Bicarbonate of magnesia,
> Alumnia with oxide of iron,
> Arseniate of iron,
> Carbonate of soda,
> Carbonate of potash,
> Carbonate of lithia,
> Sulphate of magnesia,
> Chloride of magnesia,
> Oxide of manganese,
> Sulphate of lime,
> Arseniate of lime,
> Bromine,
> Iodine, a trace,
> Organic matter, a trace."

The bathing facilities, heretofore very rude, have recently been much improved. Several new bath houses have been constructed—one in particular, now in process of completion, erected on a much improved plan, at a cost of several thousand dollars—will afford every convenience and appointment requisite for such an establishment. Each compartment consists of three rooms, viz.: the dressing, the plunge and the vapor rooms. The process of using the bath is as follows: The morning is thought to be the most suitable time, before breakfast, or between the hours of breakfast and dinner. The patient, having filled his small tin bucket with hot water, enters the dressing room where he disrobes, and then passes to the plunge bath which is prepared by the attendant—an abundance of hot and cold water being always on hand, so that it may be instantly tempered to suit his particular case. After remaining in the plunge from three to twenty minutes, drinking the hot water moderately in the meantime, he passes into the vapor room, the temperature of which is always at a high point, and which he graduates in like manner by the admission of cold air. After sweating profusely here for a few minutes, he returns to the dressing room, gets into his bathing suit with all possible expedition, and hastens to his bed room. Here, wrapped in blankets, he drinks the hot water copiously, and undergoes a thorough sweating process for an hour or so, when he rises, wipes dry, dresses, and feels like a new man.

The immediate effect of the bath is generally invigorating, producing an agreeable feeling of placidity and enjoyment; but should never be carried to such an extent as to induce violent excitement and consequent lassitude. The hot water, as is seen upon analysis, possesses a great variety of properties, of which the carbonates and sulphates of lime, soda and magnesia largely predominate. This, together with its very exalted temperature, may very naturally lead one to infer that it is nauseous and offensive, and little suited, therefore, for internal use. Yet, strange as it may seem, one of the most noticeable features in connection with it is its remarkable purity and palatableness. Nearly all the visitors drink it with *great gusto*, many drinking as much as two gallons daily without any apparent inconvenience. The quantity of soluble mineral matter contained in it, however, is obviously so very great that in the short space of twelve months a solid incrustation to the depth of an inch is deposited in the wooden spouts through which it flows. Immense bodies of the same deposit lie along the whole base of the hill, in many places to the depth of forty feet, which shows that the waters must have flowed for ages. Both internally and externally the hot water acts as a powerful stimulant to the system, increasing all the secretions, especially the skin and kidneys. A large draught taken into the stomach is immediately absorbed, exciting the skin instantly, and acting upon the kidneys in less than fifteen minutes. So potent an alterative agent is it, that instances have occurred here of the most obstinate cases of chronic rheumatism being cured almost solely by its internal use; but it is to be observed that this requires a great length of time for its accomplishment. Its *modus operandi* appears to be two-fold. Together with its effect of exciting the action of the heart and determining to the skin and kidneys, it has another not less important operation of equalizing the circulation and diminishing muscular tonicity, as is seen in the great indisposition to muscular exertion manifest among the bathers. These are the most obvious effects, and either carried to an injudicious extreme is frequently attended with the most serious consequences.

The locality also enjoys the advantages of a number of surrounding mineral springs, named according to their chemical composition, chalybeate, sulphuretted and soda or acidulous; distant but a pleasant drive from the Hot Springs. The sulphuretted alone is much resorted to at present. Its mineral properties are numerous, containing the sulphates and carbonates of lime, soda and potash, in large proportion, together with sulphuretted hydrogen. It is a most valuable adjuvant to the hot water, being well suited for cutaneous, syphilitic and rheumatic affections and general atonic conditions. Patients alternate between them during the season with great benefit. The chalybeate is one of the finest springs of the kind in the United States, affording several hundred gallons of water per minute. Its proximity to the Hot Springs, healthfulness of location, and great natural facilities for bathing, render it exceedingly valuable. Together with a variety of salts, it is probably impregnated with iron, the peroxide thickly incrusting the surrounding rocks. Its reputation before the war was very high, and it was much frequented. The owners of this property intend, very shortly, to erect a fine hotel, bath house, etc. The acidulous or soda springs is not often visited, in consequence of its difficulty of access. It is said to be of the highest value in dyspepsia and chronic affections of the liver and digestive organs, and, no doubt, very beneficial in many cases of gout and rheumatism. The chalky, carbonaceous looking substance deposited from the water undergoes strong effervescence when pulverized and combined with an acid. Properly developed and applied no watering place in the world can surely possess greater advantages than this.

The diseases for the cure of which the waters are considered most serviceable, and those contra-indicated, are, also from Dr. Lawrence: Rheumatism, gout, stiff joints, contractions of the muscles and skin, old wounds and painful cicatrices, skin diseases, scrofulous ulcerations and enlargement of the glands, prostrations from long standing sickness, or from debility following severe courses of medicine, spinal diseases, neuralgias, nervous affections, partial paralysis, lead palsey, St. Vitus' dance, muscular and general debility, uterine diseases, changes consequent on the climacteric period, sterility from functional disorder, mercurial and syphilitic diseases. Those which are not benefited, but on the contrary aggravated, are dropsies, aneurisms, cancers, acute inflamatory diseases, diseases of the lungs, bronchial tubes, tuberculose, and affections of the head and brain.

In short, the judicious use of the hot water, alternated as may be required with the other surrounding mineral springs, combined with skillful medical treatment, will, in nearly every instance, very greatly benefit if not permanently cure almost any of the above forms of morbid derangement, not connected with serious organic affection.

Not only are the classes of diseases for which the waters are *specially celebrated* of the most obstinate and formidable character, but patients seldom come to the springs until having undergone years of medical treatment, and resorted to every quack nostrum. Other diseases are generally superinduced thereby, if possible, more violent than the original disorder; and, in such cases, it is well known how difficult it is, even under the most favorable circumstances, to accomplish a cure. To enumerate the cures effected here of rheumatism, syphilis, and scrophulous taint, volumes might be written. Some get well speedily, where in other instances recovery is slow; and in such cases where after weeks of continuous bathing, there seems to be little palpable change, and the patient becomes disheartened, lacks confidence and the resolution to persevere, he often leaves the springs—his last and only *sheet anchor*—impressed with the conviction that the waters are of no service to him, or that in his case there is no hope. Yet numerous instances are known of cases of this description *becoming suddenly and rapidly well of the most obstinate diseases shortly after their departure, and of others having experienced such good effects as induced them to return.* In illustration of this very great diversity, I will cite two well known instances of the many which have come under my notice. In the case of a gentleman from Mobile who attended the waters two years ago, afflicted with rheumatism of a bad type, and of years' standing, a complete cure was effected in six weeks; while in the case of another gentleman from the same city, similarly afflicted, there was little perceptible change—except the relief from suffering which is always obtained—for several months, when after spending a short time at the sulphur springs and again renewing the warm baths, recovery became rapid. He now leaves the springs after a sojourn of nearly twelve months, with strong and supple joints and a healthy body, *plus seventy-five pounds.* Of syphilis, the most virulent and distressful disease incident to humanity, sights are to be seen here of the most revolting and loathsome character. Emaciated wretches, relics of putridity, in whose case no effort of scientific skill or application of remedies is able to excite the recuperative powers of the system, or stay the dreadful inroads of the disorder, come here as a *dernier resort* and are cured. For this disease the waters are of the greatest importance, and need no stronger recommendation than the bare mention of the fact that numbers of *poor men*, without any means whatever, who have perhaps begged their way hither on steamboats from the cities of New York or New Orleans, in many instances walking, or rather crawling, from the Arkansas or Washita rivers, are to be seen here every season. There being no public provision for such persons they are frequently very distressingly situated, unable to work, yet obliged to subsist as they best can, very often compelled to bathe in the creek or about in mud holes; and yet these unfortunate and much to be commiserated men invariably get well. A most remarkable case, among many others, was that of a man who came here immediately after the war. His body, face, limbs, neck and head were one continuous mass of foul, destructive ulceration; hair, beard and nose gone, and face dreadfully mutilated—presenting the most horrible and disgusting sight I have ever witnessed. When I last saw him, about twelve months ago, he appeared well, and with the exception of *minus the nose*, looked in other respects fully restored. Provided the patient persists assiduously, and follows the instructions of his medical adviser, this disease, no matter how obstinate, eventually yields.

The physicians here are generally men of ability, and some have had the advantages of a more or less extensive experience in the therapeutical application of Hot Water, and in the treatment of *special diseases*. Speaking from personal experience, I am of the opinion that a judicious application of the proper medicinal agents, combined with a correct regimen and observance in the use of the Hot Bath, will in a great measure hasten a cure, and is, on rational grounds, in nearly every instance, absolutely indispensable. Many, however, indulging the foolish idea that there can be no harm in water, and the more of it the better, are not satisfied with less than two and even three baths daily, at the highest temperature that can be borne, often contrary to the express instruction of their physician, thereby doing themselves vital injury, inducing violent excitation of the heart's action, determination to the brain, fever, congestion, and cessation of the action of the skin. Four persons have, to my own knowledge, recklessly sacrificed themselves in this manner; three having died of paralysis caused, no doubt, by lesion of the blood vessels of the brain, the other of an affection of the heart.

There are about seven hundred visitors here at present, and increasing every day. Among them are many persons of distinction. There will be a large attendance this summer. The Hot Springs property having been in litigation for years, matters are, as is usual in such cases, in a very trammeled condition. No capital of consequence can be lucratively employed, and though possessing great natural facilites and means of improvement, little has been done. It is much to be hoped that this *statu quo* condition of things will soon have an end, and that this long contested suit is approaching a final issue and just adjudication. Not until then can capital be productively expended, and every convenient and scientific adaptation liberally employed, or will Hot Springs become, as it ought to be, the great Baden Baden of America. More anon.

J. D. H.

JUDGE JONES PROPOSED AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE SENATE.

SOMERVILLE, June 10, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal: As the time is near at hand to select a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the ensuing Legislature, it behooves Conservative men to discard all party prejudices and personal preferences, and select a good and true man as the standard bearer in this canvass; one upon whom the entire party may concentrate its strength; nay, for whom all good men may vote, with the confident assurance that the interest of *all*, irrespective of party, will be faithfully and honestly represented.

For the accomplishment of this most desirable end, "Old Fayette"—not in the spirit of dictation—presents to the favorable consideration of Shelby the name of Judge Calvin Jones, as a gentleman every way worthy and well qualified to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature. Judge Jones is identified with the people of West Tennessee, and especially this Senatorial District; has been a resident amongst them for the last twenty-five or thirty years; a profound lawyer, an able jurist, having presided as Chancellor of the Western Division of Tennessee for a number of years, (that, too, in the good old days, when to be Judge was an honor, and being Judge was *prima facia* evidence of ability to dignify the office), a man of sterling worth and irreproachable integrity.

Possessing such qualifications, the the citizens of Fayette, with signal unanimity, confidently present his name as the man to represent our District in the next Legislature. Fayette, as ever, modest in her claims, will present no obstacle to harmonious action, but will cheerfully yield to subserve our common good, and will valiantly enter the Conservative list, against the unscrupulous common enemy.

FAYETTE.

FROM JACKSON, TENN.

JACKSON, TENN., June 11, 1869.

Editors Appeal: The Sheriff of Tipton county arrived here from Covington yesterday in charge of a man by the name of John Bradford, who was arrested a few days ago on a writ from Henderson county, Tennessee. He is said to be one of the notorious gang of thieves that range from the southern portion of Kentucky to Mississippi. He was on his way to Henderson county with him, and reached this place last night at twelve o'clock, where he met some of the Henderson officials this morning and turned the prisoner over to them.

The prospects for a good crop in this section seems to be very good, considering the backwardness of the spring.

In consulting some of the leading spirits of this place, I find that there is considerable interest manifested in the coming gubernatorial canvass. Also great interest is felt in regard to the Senatorial election of the 24th District. There seems to be a determination on the part of the people to run Hon. H. R. Bate, of Covington. My understanding is that the people of Jackson want him to become the Conservative candidate. I do not think that there could be a better man found in the District. It is not necessary to say anything about him, as he is well known all over the Western District.

D. C.

INSURANCE.

GEORGIA Home Insurance Company, OF COLUMBUS, GA.

Incorporated, 1859.

Cash Capital Paid in $350,000 00
Assets 444,546 1

THIS Company, on entering its eleventh year of business offers the following statement:

RECEIPTS:

Amount of premiums received in 1868, less return premiums	$147,512 13
Amount of interest and discount in 1868	39,050 64
	$186,562 77
Balance from January 1, 1868	26,251 99
	$212,813 76

EXPENDITURES:

Amount of losses paid during the year	$ 95,283 03
Amount of Commission to Agents	19,284 11
Amount of Taxes and all other expenses	18,327 53
	$132,894 70
Amount premiums received since Company's organization	979,085 00
Amount of dividends paid since Company's organization	295,000 00
Amount of losses paid since Company's organization	429,252 00